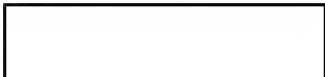


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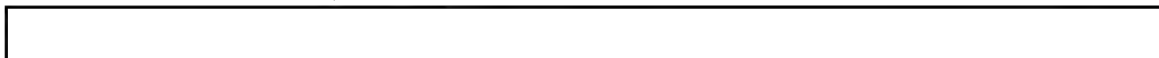
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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE
RELATING TO NATIONAL SECURITY



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State Dept. review completed

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[Redacted]

4. Indonesia: Drift to left continues; Communists urge severance of relations with US and seizure of all US property. (Page 7)

5. Cyprus: Greek-Turkish talks at NATO meeting may have established basis for further negotiations. (Page 9)

[Redacted]

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7. Notes: Guatemala; Ecuador. (Page 11)

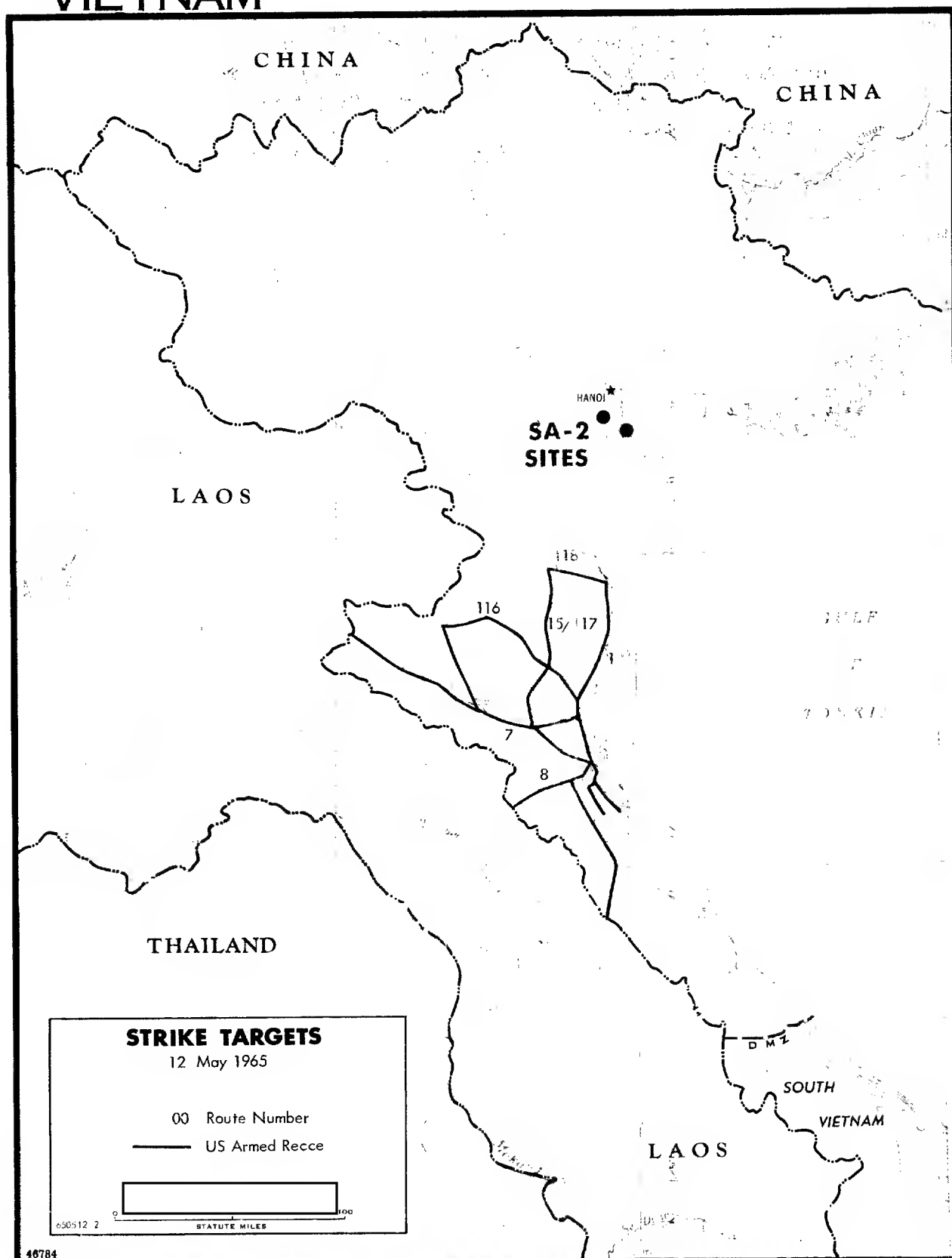
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NORTH VIETNAM



*Vietnam: (Information as of 4:30 AM EDT)

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[Military Activity in North Vietnam: A second surface-to-air missile (SAM) site located about 11 miles southwest of Hanoi was detected in high-altitude photography of 9 May.

Two launch revetments appear to be in a mid-stage of construction, although work has not yet begun on the central guidance revetment or other launch positions. This site, like the first one, probably will have the standard six launch positions. No missile equipment has been identified at either site thus far.

North Vietnam's fighter aircraft inventory continues to grow. Photography of 10 May reveals a total of 57 MIG 15/17 aircraft, 53 at Phuc Yen and four at Haiphong/Cat Bi. [REDACTED]

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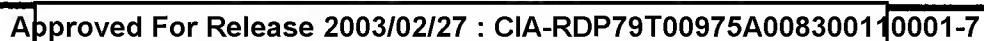
[An unusual northward movement of some 33 trucks carrying approximately 500-600 Communist troops was observed on 10 May by a roadwatch team positioned on Route 23 about 40 miles south of the North Vietnamese border. This is the first report received this year of substantial numbers of troops being transported northward on Route 23, although it has been assumed that some withdrawal of North Vietnamese forces in the Laotian panhandle occurred prior to the advent of the rainy season in past years. The roadwatch team also reported that 44 empty trucks moved south on the same day. Heretofore, most southbound trucks have carried either men or supplies.]

The Situation in South Vietnam: The three Viet Cong battalions which briefly overran Song Be, provincial capital north of Saigon on 10 May reportedly have now withdrawn into surrounding jungle hills after a day of fighting, during which they were heavily pounded by US jet aircraft.

(continued)

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Total government casualties in the Song Be action are reported as 33 killed, including five Americans and one Filipino, and 79 wounded, including 13 Americans. The Viet Cong force, believed to be a newly confirmed regiment which had moved into Phuoc Long Province from Tay Ninh to the west, suffered 50 known dead and a possible 120 killed by air strikes.

The attempted return to Saigon yesterday by former junta leader General "Big" Minh from "exile" was thwarted when South Vietnamese Air Force planes forced a Thai commercial aircraft to return Minh to Bangkok before it was permitted to land in South Vietnam. These drastic measures, following unsuccessful attempts to dissuade Minh from returning, apparently resulted from pressure on Premier Quat from South Vietnam's military leaders, who indicated that they would not tolerate Minh's presence in the country.]

Communist Political Developments: The People's Daily "observer" on 12 May reiterated Peiping's hard line on Vietnam. Referring to Secretary Rusk's speech of 3 May as a "trap," the article asserted that to agree to enter into negotiations on condition that the US stop bombing North Vietnam is tantamount to acknowledging that the US bombings are justified.

Peiping's latest reference to negotiations--the third in recent days--probably reflects mounting concern over the possibility that some DRV leaders, influenced by the Soviets, may be considering the possibility of talks. Observer quotes a speech by Ho Chi Minh on 10 April in an attempt to show that the Vietnamese Communists would be unwilling to consider anything short of US withdrawal as a prerequisite for a Vietnam settlement.

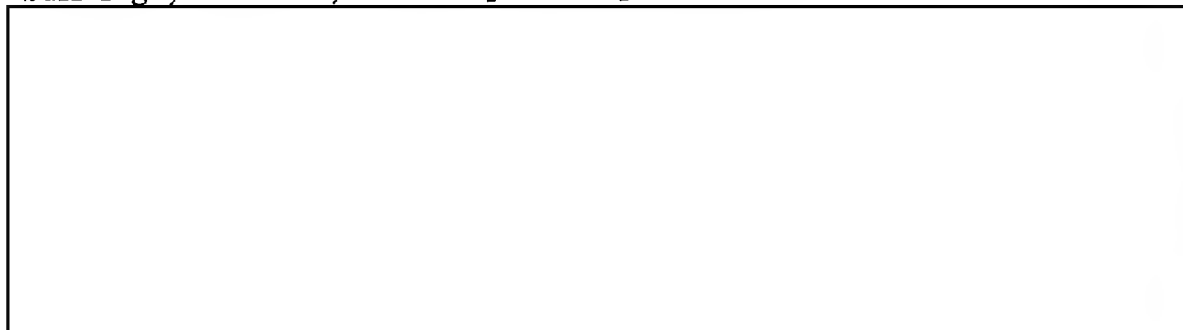
The article also underscored Chinese determination to aid North Vietnam under all conditions, asserting that US threats of an attack on China had failed to prevent it from aiding the Korean "people." The observer asserted that China has taken into full

account "every war venture" the US may possibly launch and that China has made adequate preparations to meet them.

Air Strikes in North Vietnam: US Air Force and Navy aircraft conducted a number of day and night armed reconnaissance missions on 12 May along roads and rail lines south of the 20th parallel. No aircraft were lost.

Three 200-foot boats were damaged in Vinh harbor and a number of other barges, junks and small craft were attacked throughout the day. Other targets damaged or destroyed included trucks, small bridges, buildings, railcars, and weapons emplacements.

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Indonesia: Indonesia's leftward slide continues.

A National Defense Institute, inaugurated on 10 May, apparently is intended to speed the army's reorientation from its basically anti-Communist posture to one of ready cooperation with the Communists. Communist Party Chairman Aidit and his second deputy, Njoto, will be regular lecturers, as will Sukarno and ^{People's Relations} [Information] Minister Abdulgani, the principal exponent of Sukarno's "guided democracy."

Last week army commander General Jani reminded the Indonesian Army War College of Sukarno's injunction that military students must view their problems primarily from the viewpoint of the Indonesian revolution. He said the effort to crush Malaysia is only one stage in the struggle to eliminate all foreign bases surrounding Indonesia.

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[redacted] General Nasution, Indonesian minister of defense and armed forces chief of staff, has requested retirement. Nasution was once a major figure in the army's effort to combat Communism, but his influence has steadily diminished in the last few years, as Sukarno has sliced away at the army's capability to obstruct the Communists.]

The Communists themselves appear to be threatening to renew anti-American mob action. Their mass organizations are developing a campaign demanding severance of diplomatic relations with the US and seizure of all US assets, including any American ships in Indonesian harbors. The Communist youth front has alerted its members to stand in readiness for "appropriate action."

(continued)

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The Communists are citing as their pretext a press report that an Indonesian ship has been seized by US marshals in Los Angeles. The seizure reportedly arose from a court case brought by an American rubber company whose properties in Indonesia allegedly were taken over six years ago.

The Communist Party has also called for general elections in Indonesia. Sukarno is unlikely to yield to the request, but it is significant that the Communist Party is the only element in Indonesia which feels sufficiently confident of its position even to voice such a demand.

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Cyprus: [Talks between Greek and Turkish officials during the NATO meeting in London have been inconclusive, but appear to have improved the climate for future negotiations.]

[Members of both delegations report that initial discussions between Foreign Ministers Kostopoulos and Isik were conducted in a pleasant atmosphere. Isik has proposed that each government appoint an ambassador to meet in the presence of a "neutral" third party to conduct further negotiations regarding Cyprus, possibly including a "final" settlement. The Greeks appear agreeable to this proposal.]

[Although there seems to have been little substantive discussion between the two foreign ministers, each has revealed some of his thinking to US representatives. Kostopoulos insists that in negotiations for a final settlement the Greeks will only discuss conditions for some form of union of Cyprus with Greece. He warns that if Turkey insists on an independent Cyprus, Ankara will have to negotiate primarily with Archbishop Makarios. Kostopoulos says he is confident that Athens can "impose a reasonable settlement" on the Greek Cypriots.]

[Isik emphasizes that any solution worked out between Athens and Ankara must first be cleared between the Greeks and Greek Cypriots, because Ankara refuses to let an agreement depend on the subsequent approval by Makarios. He is skeptical that Athens will offer sufficient territorial compensation to make it possible for Turkey to agree to enosis, but he has not closed the door to future discussion of this possibility.]

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NOTES

Guatemala: [Chief of Government Peralta may soon ask the Constituent Assembly to postpone elections and declare him provisional president until March 1967, [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] This move might seriously divide the armed forces and provide the issue on which the opposition to Peralta could unite. Communists and other terrorists may react by stepping up their activities, seeking to inflame student, labor, and extremist political groups.] [REDACTED]

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Ecuador: Political stability in Ecuador appears to be under increasing strain as a result of a number of factors. Vested interests in the coastal area are resisting tax reforms; the economy has been deteriorating; popular discontent over the sensitive issue of boundaries with Peru has risen; politicians are more and more vigorous in their demands for an early transition to civilian government; and discord within the armed forces high command has reached the point of plots against the ruling junta. Conditions such as these have in the past led to violent changes of government in Ecuador.] [REDACTED]

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NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE

The United States Intelligence Board on 12 May 1965 approved the following national intelligence estimate:

NIE 93-65, "Prospects for Brazil"

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THE PRESIDENT

The Vice President

Executive Offices of the White House

Special Counsel to the President

The Special Assistant for National Security Affairs

The Scientific Adviser to the President

The Director of the Budget

The Department of State

The Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Counselor and Chairman of the Policy Planning Council

The Director of Intelligence and Research

The Treasury Department

The Secretary of the Treasury

The Under Secretary of the Treasury

The Department of Defense

The Secretary of Defense

The Deputy Secretary of Defense

The Secretary of the Army

The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)

The Assistant Secretary of Defense

The Chairman, The Joint Chiefs of Staff

Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy

Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

Chief of Staff, United States Army

Commandant, United States Marine Corps

U.S. Rep., Military Committee and Standing Group, NATO

Supreme Allied Commander, Europe

Commander in Chief, Pacific

Commander in Chief, Atlantic

The Director, Defense Intelligence Agency

The Director, The Joint Staff

The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of Army

The Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy

The Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force

The Department of Justice

The Attorney General

The Federal Bureau of Investigation

The Director

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

The Administrator

The Atomic Energy Commission

The Chairman

The National Security Agency

The Director

The United States Information Agency

The Director

The National Indications Center

The Director

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